

ON A FEW NEW AND KNOWN COLEOPTERA.

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Cyphon cooperi n. sp.

Like *americanus* Pic in form, color, vestiture and punctuation but with the subbasal impression on each elytron transverse, not oblique as in *americanus*, and the large subapical impression also not oblique. The third antennal joint is slightly longer than the second and shorter than the fourth. The last ventral segment is arcuately emarginate at middle. Length 2.25 mm.

Southhold, Lg. Isld., July (Cooper); Cold Spring Harbor, Lg. Isld. (H. G. Barber); Staten Island (Weeks); McLean, N. Y., July (Cornell University). The type from Southhold is in my collection, paratypes in my own and Cornell University collection.

Dermestes peruvianus Cast.

= *Dermestes angustatus* Casey.

Some of the stored Caribou skins in our Museum were badly infested by imago and larvae of a species of *Dermestes*, which, on account of their unicolored vestiture of the underside, were first thought to be *nidum*, but mounting the specimens and comparing them with my specimens of the latter they prove to be different and on investigation were found to agree in every respect with Casey's fairly good description of *angustatus*. Later on, looking over the keys and descriptions of the European *Dermestes* I became fully convinced that *angustatus* is the same as *peruvianus*. Dr. Ganglbauer in "Die Käfer von Mitteleuropa" gives an excellent description of *peruvianus* with which my specimens fully agree.

In looking over my material I found that I had two specimens of this species placed below specimens of *nidum*. One was labelled "L. I." (Long Island), from the Pearsall collection and the other was collected by young Mr. Schiffer in Prospect Park some years ago.

A few specimens of *Gibbium psylloides* and *Nitidula ziczac* were also found on some of the skins.

Pallodes plateosus n. sp.

Flavo-testaceous, prothorax with black markings and elytra laterally and apically blackish. Head distinctly punctate, black, clypeus pale; antennae pale, club black. Prothorax with a large, blackish central spot and on each side

of this a small, round black spot; surface finely, not densely punctulate. Elytra iridescent, especially laterally; surface pale, with a rather wide, lateral and apical black border; the serial punctures rather faintly impressed, intervals more or less visibly punctulate. Underside and legs pale; anterior and middle tibiae relatively narrower than in *silaceus*. Length: 4 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species is less narrowed posteriorly than *silaceus*. The black median spot of prothorax is usually more or less distinctly divided longitudinally, but mostly very faintly, in one specimen this median spot is represented by two, narrow and short, dark, linear spots. The punctuation of prothorax and elytral intervals is variable, in some specimens very faint, in others more distinct.

***Cucujus clavipes subnitens* n. var.**

Form of *clavipes* but first point of antennae, femora, tibiae and tarsi red; elytra feebly shining, scarcely opaque. Length: 12 mm.

Tucson, Arizona; Beaver Creek, Utah.

This form is less slender than the western var. *punicus*.

***Ischyrus quadripunctatus alabamiae* n. var.**

Differs from the typical form in having the black basal markings of elytra confluent, forming a complete, apically strongly undulate basal fascia, median elytral fascia wider than usual; prothorax below and prosternum red except a small space around the anterior coxae and a narrow line at apex of prosternum black; first ventral segment of abdomen black, largely red at sides, second to fourth red, each at apex with an anteriorly strongly arcuate transverse black fascia not reaching sides nor base; last segment red. Length 7 mm.

Mobile, Alabama (Loding). Type in my collection, paratype in Mr. Loding's collection. The prothorax is rather less strongly narrowed to apex and the elytra are slightly more parallel than typical *quadripunctatus*.

***Ptinus raptor* Str.**

From one of the cases of the school loan collection of the Children's Museum containing a very small nest and specimens of *Vespa maculata* I took six specimens, two males and four females, of a *Ptinus*, which, on investigation, proved to be the European *Ptinus raptor*.

This species belongs in the subgenus *Cyphoderes* distinguished from the other six or seven subgenera by having at middle the

base of pronotum two rather large yellowish tomentose elevations which are absent in the species so far known to occur in the United States. The form, vestiture and markings of elytra of this species are nearly as in *fur*.

Serica brunnea L.

A small number of specimens of a *Serica* have been taken at light at Flushing, Long Island, which agree with the descriptions of the common European *Serica brunnea* L. It is the third European species taken by Mr. Kenneth Cooper at Flushing.

The upper surface is dull as in *sericea* and allies, but narrower in form, eyes large and more prominent, antennal club of the male very large and about twice as long as the preceding joints together, of the female normal; the pronotum has both the anterior and posterior angles rounded, the sides scarcely arcuate but nearly straight, and surface more or less iridescent. The color in fresh specimens is rather yellow, the head between and behind the eyes usually darker but moistened and old specimens are pale brown in color.

The form of prothorax with anterior angles also rounded, head with eyes large and prominent and the unusually large antennal club of the male separates this new addition from any of our North American species of *Serica*. The femora and tibiae are also narrower than in *Serica* and allies.

It seems to be well established as Mr. Cooper tells me that they were plentiful at the time he found them and could have taken more specimens.

Biting Bugs.—Hematophagous Heteroptera are well-known human pests; and there are here and there records of plant feeders and predaceous forms occasionally biting man, such as *Anthocoris musculus*, which has been recorded as quite a pest to the hop-pickers in New York.

The mirid bug *Hyaliodes vitripennis*, a predator on aphids, has been charged with this offense; and here is another instance of its aberration. On July 25, while beating trees for mirids, I felt a bite on my bare fore-arm, and there was a *Hyaliodes* standing, with its lancets in me. I let it bite, to see what effect it might produce. It felt like a light mosquito bite; and left no after-effects of any kind, except a very small lump. The statement has been made that it has done this when the skin was moist with summer perspiration, but in this case my arm was quite dry.—J. R. DE LA TORRE-BUENO, White Plains, N. Y.